The H. rate Commissio er's Report.

MONTPHLIRA, (Vt.) July 12, 1853. -Changes in Modes of Travelling - Rands and Inns-Montpelier-Its Appearance-The River Onion-The Maine Law-Opposition to 2 Politics Fossilism Liveliness of the Pro-tection Dodge Opposition to the Admission of Texas anto the Union Vermont Marble Export ed to haly - Sculpture - Ravages of Insects - Pres

Soil Movements—" The Higher Law," &c., &c. To the traveller in search of the picturesque, and would see the sublime and the beautiful in are mingled in those proportions that compose excellence, I know of nothing that can be more mfely recommended than a tour through Vermont. ere is not a finer State in the North than this, and it is not a slight recommendation to an "Old World" person like myself that you can find in it more of what New England was, than in all the other five States combined. Time and railways have pothed off or ran down the salient points of New ling and life, and much of what constituted the peculiar peculiarities" of Yankee existence survives only in old almanacs, and decayed registers, and musty volumes of ancient newspapers, which seem to have been printed in blood, so yellow is the appearance of their letters. Railroads have much to answer for in the way of destroying picturesque sours. What, indeed, under their influence has become of the old country reads? They are silent and deserted; and the teams and vehicles that they ence knew they shall know namore forever. What have become of the old country taverns, that used to be so full of life? They are shut up, abandoned, and bave no frequenters save the ghosts of departer hostlers, employed in putting up imaginary horses, or " putting to" coaches that carried the mails when Thuethy Pickering or Gideon Granger were Post master General. Twenty years ago, you could jog along a highroad, at the rate of five miles an hour firoughout an entire day, every now and then fallin with some farm house or country seat that and to be in a sea of verdure, the trees, and shrubs, and flowers about it apparently living in a perpetual condition of dewey freshness. At high, you would hop at some noted "and" that had a reputation as a way as Boston, or perhaps even was not unknown on Broad way. There you found an handred horses beside your own "put up" for the night, and nerhaps as many bipeds. In the bar-room, where of course you only went to smoke your segar, you heard the freshest political or foreign intelligence, the mail having an hour before brought the "latest intelligence" from Washington and Liverpool—that from the former being but ten have and from the latest only forty-five. Or were wise on adolests, and servants critici-

and servants critici-You heard or the same one of his having at Louis Philippe and the last (but or loving subjects had over having at Louis Philippe brough the agreeable medium of an infernal ma-chine. There was an air of bosy life about the whole Arough the agreeable medium of an informal machine. There was an air of bosy life about the whole place that was calculated to leave a very sensible impression on your mind as to eligibility of tavera science. But, as Sganatzele pleasantly observed, when giving a sort of extempore lecture on the cardaic region: "Cela stail autrefors assis, mais some acome change tout cela." That has all been changed. The "lim" has gone out—blown out by a blast from the locomotive. The landford is laudless; the coachmen have become literally brakemen. The stables are empty as these of the robber knight of the Rhine valley, after the knight himself had mid an enforced visit to the Raceastein. There are at two places in the whole "wide, wide world" to the railway traveller—the station at which he gets in, and the station at which he gets ont. The tavern axists only in memory. It has served its purpose and gone the way of other venerable institutions—vanished like the smoke of its own stip—dead as the lear it dispensed in days of yore.

If Vermont be a fine State, Montpolier is a fine town, and worthy of being its capital, which station it has held some eight-and forty years. It is a gent in a rich, but rather disproportioned setting. The town is low, but to make up for that, though in a cort of over-the left sense, the bills about it are high. If you dount this, try your hand—or rather your feet—at ascending Coutril's Hill, which is just behind the Pavilion House, and is owned by the worthy hadderd of that agreeable caracusteras. Oh! you are tired, you say? Very likely; but turn about and let the feast of the eye repay you for the worth of the legs. You are turning a back front to one of the finest pictures in New England. The prospect is fine, is it not, now that you have got toto a proper position for seeing it? Nothing cam be more beautiful than the land, the water, the houses, the bills, and so forth, all uniting to form a complete whole. That beautiful stream, youder is the Orion. Oh, breathe act in acomplete whole.

Oh, breathe not its name.

crits odoes. How, in the name of all the nymphae, and especially of the Naiades, this most beautiful of all beautiful streams, should have got the most lideous of all hideous names, no man can say or catch to be able to say. Shakespeare lied when he word, "that a rose by any other name would swell as Greek or a modern Italian would have given it, its beauty would have been doubled, in idea, at least. To think that a stream for which nature has done so Tarough woods and meads, in shade and sun.

Through woods and meads, in shade and sun.

should be libelled and insulted, and breathed apon
by the name of Orion, is enough to make one
schamed of his species. The mass must have been
given by some braic, or else to the spirit of bitter
anothesis, felt by one who was desirons of wounding
the facilings of considers generations of men—a point,
in which success is likely to crown his amiable
causes. The indians, who chastened their love of
course with sentiment, and worshiped the sun and
the remarkse, called this stream the Wincockie. It
was laft for Christians to convert so choming an appeliation into Onion! One is reminded of Scott's
facanter, who altered his name from Richard Fletcher to Timothy Tugantton.

becamer, who altered his name from Richard Fletwher to Timothy Tugmutton.

The top of Cottrill's Hill is a better post of obsermation than the point of St. Saviour's steeple, whence
Don Cleofas, under the direction of that most goatlemanly of all the devils. Asmodens, looked down upon
the famous city of Madrid. If one could but unsouf
all those houses, what curious taings would be rewested. And Montpelier would be as good as Madrid, small though it is, for it contains within itself
all the pussions, appetites longings, assignations, and all the passions, appetites, longings, assimations, an infimities that go to make up busan life. Multen in pavo, as that delightful volume, the Latin grammar, profoundly remarks. But Asmodeas is base shewhere, just now, and will not help me to scrut able the foldes of the Vermontese. Perhaps Bar-num has him realed up in a bottle. Speaking of Barnum and a bottle, I am reminded that Vermontis more of a Maine law State than

that Verment is more of a Maine law State than Maine itself. Germania ipsis Germanior, describes the Vermentese character exactly. They caferce the law here quite rigidly, with as much zeal and effect as such a law can be enforced any where. They go so far as to shat up people who will not, or who cannot tell where they get their liquor; a point concerning which there has been so many and such singular instances of forgetiplaces. Int, instead of their having quadled one de vie, one might be excused for believing that tipplers had been deaking from the waters of oblivion. But you must not mer that liquor is hard to be not here. A man of spirit finds no difficulty in getting a glass of brandy. On is easily accessible to any one who is "my to trap," and he must be a run customer indeed, who cannot procure Banta Cruz or old Jamaica of the most approved home made brands—the idea of encounaing home industry being the dominant one in the Verment mind. The law is in constant course of volation; and, if half the stories that are told be true, the temperance people themselves are quite as bad as the whiteel. It is in a political point of view, however, that this matter is one of consequence. The ascendancy of the whiga is here too thoroughly established to be shaken by any ordinary means of attack. Last year, when pretty much all the rest of the country was going for demenai Pierce, Vermont was seen to vote up a majority for the whigs that would have been held constaining more than respectable even in Tippecance times. The democrata, as such, have no power whatever here, though local causes have occasionally given them a lift; and it is by no means certain that bott here, though local causes have occasionally given them a lift; and it is by no means certain that bott here, though local causes have occasionally given them a lift; and it is by no means certain that bott ne itself. German's ipsis Germanior, describe Vermontese character exactly. They enforce the them a lift; and it is by no means certain that hosting to the temperance law—not to the cause of temperance—will not be of use to them next September. There was a "liberal convention" held at Woodstock, Windsor county, on the 4th of July, at which strong resolutions against the liquor law, and against supporting any one for office, who was in favor of it, were adopted. A Senatorial listest was put in nomination by this convention, two of the nominated by their own party. County officers were also nominated. Similar action in other parts of the State would materially diminish the chances of the whigs no harm. They need a rousing, stirring up. Would you believe it possible that at a political convention, held on the thirtieth day of June A. D. 1953, a man would be found to tak gravely in opposition to the americalion asker. Yet so it was, and the received of this splendid exhibition of forestism was the Windsor County Wing Convention. I have was the Windard County Wing Convention. I have no particular objection to what Carlyle call machine are and went." I produced, rather partial to it; but there are soore things that no even a reverse for age can lead one to beloate

eight years ago, and it will require a m g''y ight of protection to, keep up the manufacture here much longer.

Vermont not only "raises" soulpt or, but also the marble wherein, according to Sociates, lie hid so many statues, busts, etc., waiting only the touch of genius to make them all but live. The marble has a name abroad. Two tons of West Ratind marble have been ordered by an eminent italian artist, and will be sent to Rome, in two blocks, of equal weight. Some people think that it is better that the marble than the artists should go to Italy. Their theory is that genius must depend upon its own home for every thing, and that it is rather injured than beneated by foreign study and a rehance upon foreign models. I know nothing about the matter, except that the further back you trace the history of real-pure, to a certain point, the greater you did the art; and it is very certain that the Greeks, who excelled all the world in sculpture, as in most everything else of an intellectual chaacter, did not go to Memphis or Thebes to learn perfection in the art, nor to Persepolis or Ecostana. They would have found little in either place to ad them. They looked within for models, and found them, and also for all affertime. Vermont is not Attica, and the Green Memphis are not Hymettus, and the skies here, though often rich enough to startle the wildest ingeination, as not such as one seer der then, and the Green Mountairs are not Hymettus, and the skies here, though often rich enough to startle the wildest inagination, as a not such as one sees o'er the "siles that crown the Higean deep," and which in no respect differ from those at which Phidius and Praxiteles and Callimachus aszed, so long ago; but where Heaven has been pleased to confer "the vision and faculty divine," we have the right to look for some manifestation of original power. But perhaps I may be told that Americans are not Greeks—a proposition to which I should the more readily subscribe because the latter people, with all their intellectual pre-eminence, were far enough removed from even a fair standard of moral excellence.

From sculpture to fruit is not a very great descent, when we consider that artists have loved to carve or paint specimens of the latter that looked good enough

when we consider that artists have loved to carve or paint specimens of the latter that looked good enough to cat, and at which even birds have peeked. Farmers or mplain of the ravages of worms on their apple trees, and anticipate great losses from the depredations of the tiny maranders, whose very physical insignificance renders them formidable chemics. Fast and ent enemy of plems, the curculio, is carrying on a great busices in the destructive line, and making himself se mischievous as possible. What purpose these nests subserve in the economy of nature it would be hard to say, but as nothing could have been created in vain, they must have their province, equally with the humming-bird and the wild bee, One thing, however, is very certain, and that is, that the man who should contrive some plan for their extraption would be regarded as a public benefactor but one degree below the discoverer of the virtues of vaccination.

vaccination.

Vermont, all conservative whig though it be is as full verment, all conservative whig though it be is as full of isms as was Cromwell's army—one of these anomalics of which there are so many in American politics. Here, abolitionism has a firmer hold on the unition mind than in any other part of New England, though free soilism is not near so powerful as it is in some of the neighboring States. A fugitive slave could no more be captured here than an Arab in the deart. The higher law" has always been popular in Vermont, for to the assertion and maintenance of that does not be not be assertion and maintenance of that does above her political being. Ethan Allen was the "higher law" made visible, and plain to even the dullest capacity. There was a free soil convection held in Franklin county, on the 7th July, at which several nominations were made, and some half dezen resolutions, of the roaring sort, adopted. One of the resolutions was directed against a clergy man of the town of Enosburg, who has been argonizing from what I have heard of them, on Mr Fletcher's learned work, "Studies on Slavery,") The others are directed against Baltimore platforms, the whig and democratic parties, and most everything else. The doings of the same party in other quarters of the State are of the same character. else. The doings of the same party in other quarter of the State are of the same character.

LAMOILLE.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, July 31, 1853. The Old Colony-Plymonth's Claims to Cons dera tion- Incidents of its History-Daniel Webster and Marsh field-Towns-Their Characteristics-Slow Increase of Population—Increase in Wealth—How Distributed—Agricultural Pro ductions -- Manufactures -- Cotton Factories --Cordage Miscellaneous Manufactures Ship ping-Fisheries-Salt-Personal Property and Real Estate-Ice, Se.

Plymouth county has peculiar claims on the res pect of all New Englanders. It is the heart of what affectionately called the "Old Colony." From Plymouth settlement, which existed apart from Massachusetts for some seventy years, were made the counties of Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable, in 1685. Here came the Pilgrims in 1620, and commenced the existence of a body politic which ha since exerted influences so prodigious on the mora and intellectual world. Here was born, and here mouldered to dust, the first New Englander. Here is the Rock, denominated by some of the wicked, "the blarney store of Yankee land." It was in the Old Colony, though not in what is the Plymouth portion thereof, that the first American government was formed, and the first American Governor, John Carver, chosen. Here was solemnized the first New England marriage, being that of Edward Winslow and Susanna White. Here was fought the first doe in New England, between a comple of "flunkies," who were literally laid by the heels for their fully, by their puritanical masters. Here is the olders set place in the New England States—Plymouth town itself; and here are some other towns, but a few years younger than that first settlement made by Englishmen within the limits of what is now the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Miles Standish nere led his heroical life a sort of Greatheart among prigrims who often found themselves harder tried than were any of those who lived in the prolific imagination of Bunyan. Hence have swarmed thousands of modern pilgrims, who have been as resolute as their ancestors, and a great deal more liberal. Some of the oldest Massachusettachurches here exist, and the ancient character of the land for picty has not changed much. Here, in 1769, was first celebrated the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, whose acts are now so generally observed, that even their day of embarkation is not allowed to pass without being made the occasion for good dinners and fine specones. Here are the Sandwich woods, once so famous for deer as the New Forest, but whose glory is departed. Here, too, is Billington sea, about which sick Pilgrims draam of in foreign lands, as the squire of the Knight of the Leopard, when fever stricken in Palestine, was haunted with delusive visions of the cold waters of the Clyde. It is, perhaps, the thest of the many ponds of New England. It takes its name from the pecson who discovered it, a few days after the "Landing," and who, perched on a tree that grew on an eminence, thought that he had discovered another sea. One is reminded of the discovery of the great Southern Ocean by Vasco Nuñez de Babboa, if the comparison be allowable. The deer yet drink from this sea, and the engle is occasionally seen over it, "bish poised in air," and apparently pursuing his flight Pilgrims who often found themselves harder trice

sea, and the engle is occasionally seen over it, "high poised in air," and apparently pursuing his flight toward the sun, though in reality he is only on the lookout for his breakfast or dimer, and is as ravenous, and as dangerous a neighbor as any other absolute monarch.

lookout for his breaklast or dinner, and is as ravenous, and as dangerous a neighbor as any other absolute monarch.

Not the least claim that Plymouth has to consideration is, the fact that Daniel Webster had his
favorite residence within her borders, that here he
died, and that here "all that is mortal" of him is
slowly returning to dust.

Years ago he selected Marshield as the scene of
his rural life, and there, and the finest developments
of nature, and within sight and sound of the ocean, he
was won'to unbend and to recruit those energies
which, though not exbausted, were severely tasked
by political labors, and not unfrequently injured by
the ingratitude of political parties. "The gray scashore, the forests and the fountains," were ever welcome to that great mind, which had so indelibly connected its history with that of the nation. What a
pity that he did not retire to Marshield in the spring
of 1852, and there devote himself to pursuits that
would have prolonged a life so valuable to his country. He then might have said of himself and Marshfield, as Walpole did of himself and thoughton, "My
natterers here are all mutes. The oals, the becches,
the chesnute seem to contend which bost shall please
the lord of the manor. They cannot deceive—they
will not lie. I, in sincerity admire them, and have
as many hearties about me as fill up all my hours of
sangling, and no disgrace attending the from sixtypine years of age." But there is that about politics
which rums alike the little and the great; and even
Daniel Webster was not superlor to the temptations
that grow out of political life. To that life he sacrificed himself, and gave up the "soft yet solid joys"
that belong to depand retirement, for the storms of
humans strie, denains humans movers and accent after
those things,

"That was ambilion breeds,
Which seem ruck beauteaus howers and steeped posses-

Which seem such becaterus namers, and are such poiss

ons weeds."

To the literary labors which would have formed so graceful a close to so great a life, he preferred continuance on a theatre that recognized not his chains, and the chance, or rather the certainty of standing greater than most Americans with posterity, was racrificed in the vain hope of obstains a renowal of the hollow schoes of popular applicace. Such are the eccentricities of greatness—such "the follies of the wire."

there are twenty two lowns in the county of Plysorth Including South Science, which was large

meeting house to New Engined, and which is so is most for its worker wars. General Conding of the most respectable officers of the revolution, who have been there. He was the first Collector of There is all the condition of the condition of the property of the condition of the

months, 5.761.

There were eight cotton factories in this county in There were eight cotton factories in this county in 1850, valued at \$62,506, and containing 7,800 spindles. These are located in the towns of Plymouth, Middleborough, Plympton, Marshfeld and Kingston. The factories at Plymouth town have three tiths of the capital, and almost one third the spindles enumerated; Middleborough comes next, and then Plympton, Marshfeld, and Kingston; the last named two doing but little in the layerness. There was a

small woellen factory at Duxbury. Cordage is manu-factored at Duxbury, Hingham, and Plymouth. At Bridgewater, in 1850, were two rolling mills, shed at \$55,000. One \$12.000; two at Plymouth, \$50,000, and five at Wareham, \$114,000. At Bridgewater, Carver, East Bridgewater, Hawson, Hingham. Middleborough Plymouth, Wareham, and West Bridgewater, were Plymouth, Wareham, and West Bridgewater, were nineteen foundries, whose united capitals were \$72,700. In Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Hanover. Plymouth, and Wareham, were eight forges, capitals \$50,000. Seven machine shops had capitals \$19,060. The whole sum invested in nail and tack machines was \$135,500. The number of machines was \$51,000. The number of machines was \$51. Or which Wareham had \$245, with \$67,000 capital. At East Bridgewater is a cotton gin manufactury, with a capital of \$50,000. Sinvels, rivets, angers, and anchors, are manufactured at Kingston, Eiddleborough, Plymouth, Plympton, and Wareham. The number of tanneries iten; of ropewalks, eight; of grist mills, sixty-four; of raw mills, 105; of mills of various kinds, (not including those employed in the manufacture of cotton, wood, and from,) twenty-seven; and one oil factory.

ctory.

The miscellaneous manufactures of Plymouth coun ty are boots and shoes, leather, confectionary, ber. arddles, trunks, harzesses, boxes of name kinds, cables, anchors, nails, brass ware, door oles and latches, soap, candles, straw bonnets sinds, cables, anchors, naits, brass ware, door handies and latches, soap, candles, straw bouncts and
hats, straw braid, brooms of all kinds, bricks, rallroad
cars, hollow ware and castings, willow baskets,
chairs, cabinet ware, tin ware, building stone, tacks
and brads, cotten gins, carriages, wooden ware,
wagons, shoe fitting machines, boot traces, axes, shoe
laste, ploughs, bats and caps, edge tools of all sorts,
blocks, spars, pumps, mechanics tools, potters ware,
frames, agricultural implements, palm-leaf hats,
stuff, segars, nai casks, musical instruments, brushes, stoves, rivets, cod liver oil, ship thimbles, salt,
staves, sleighs, &c.

Plymouth has considerable shipping, amounting to
nowards of 30,000 tons, in vessels of five tons and upweeds. The town of Plymouth is the largest shipholding place in the county, as it had 9,716 tons in
1850. The little town of Kingston came next, and
then Hull, Buxbory, Roshester, Hingham, Scituate,
and Warcham. The other maritime places do not
own, altegether, above a thousand tons of shipping,
Many vessels and boats are annually built, especially
at Brechester, Duxbery, and Plymouth. The superficial feet of wharf in the county amount to about
520,000.

The tishing business is quite extensively nursued

20,000.

The fishing business is quite extensively pursued The ushing business is quite extensively pursued in Plymouth county. There are many vessels engaged in the cod and mackFrel fisheries, and also in taking fresh fish for the market. Lebsters are taken by tens of thousands, and who has not heard of the clams of Hull? There is something done in the whaling business, but not much. Bristol absorbing pretty much all that Massachusetts does in that way. There is much saft made here, the superficial feet of works amounting to 115 and 16 lets. Hull I be.

There is much sait made here, the superficial feet of works amounting to 115, 44 in 1850. Hall, I believe, takes the lead in this business, or did until recently.

Beside the modes of property already mentioned in Plymouth county, the following appear in the last official reports:—Number of dwelling houses, \$836; of shops within or adjoining to dwelling houses, \$836; of shops within or adjoining to dwelling houses, \$836; of shops within or adjoining to dwelling houses, \$46; other shops, 1,314, barns, 5,700; other works, buildings, and edities of the value of \$20 and newards, \$1,11; value of public securities held, \$11,806; amount of money at interest, \$1,650,381; of money on hand, \$141,165; of bank and insurance stocks, \$972,334; of stock in bridges, canals, rall-ways and turnpakes, \$994,644; of stocks in other incorporated companies, \$466,831; ounces of plate, exceeding \$20 in value, 928.

Lee is one of the productions of this part of the Old

ceeding \$20 in value, 928.

Ice is one of the productions of this part of the Old Colony. In 1850, there was taken from Silver Lake pond, lying in the towns of Kingston and Plymaton, ice of the value of \$6,000. This, however, formed but a small portion of what was gathered throughout the county, either for domestic use or for exportation. The report, indeed, embraces only the values of the quantities of fee gathered as an article of merchandise.

Charles Lu Gharve.

CANAL NAVIGATION .- On this end of the canal we CAMAL NAVIGATION—On this end of the canal we learn from Commissioner Mather, navigation will have to be suspended for a day or two in consequence of the giving way of part of the foundation of lock No. 5, when a mile beyond West Froy. In order to repair it, the water must be drawn of from two levels as the mean of the mather than of from two levels was been a water to be drawn of mather than our morning. Account to mather than our mather than our mather than our mather than our morning.

COSCORD. N. H., Aug. 17, 1853.

coming a Mecca for Summer Travel. lers A Sketch of the City Professors for the New York Medical College Mr. Burke's New Paper-the Old Guard-General Pierce not Cam ing North at Present, &c.

This elty was whilom the residence of President Pierce For three or four months previous to his departure for Washington, the Hearle's 100,000 daily readers are aware that it was a " Mesca of political pilgrims," of the "hards" and "softs," "barn-burners" and "bunkers," "wild-cats" and "socaggy backs," of the politically lame, halt, blind and hungry all snapping, sparling and growling at each other for the limited quantity of bones to be dispensed by the chief of the new administration. As I was saying, Concord was the Mecca to which every train of cars brought numbers of these pilgrims. The Eagle Hotel, from which I now write, was the great cara-vansary where they obtained their "victuals and drink" and importuned the new President elect, who kere bad his head-quarters. Here the "harde" and " softs" came in contact one day, and failing to obtain separate interviews with the Grand Sachem wisely concluded to temporarily settle their difficulties over the landiord's (Maj. Gibson's) oysters and Schreider and a quiet game of whist. They had a good time, and didn't go home till the next morning. After the departure of the President, the Eagle

was no lenger a receptacle for pligrims from abroad. They departed in company with these two ancient and time-honored hair trunks which held a portion of his wardrobe, and which subse quently tarried awhile in Gotham, at the Astor. The pilgrims followed the trunks. Perhaps they thought they contained "old clo'," and hoped to secure a thread bare coat, or an old-fashioned waistcoat, or a venerable pair of breeches, in the event of failing to obtain an office. What became of the trunks, and whether the pilgrims succeeded in obtaining any of their contents, "Pennacook" doesn't know, although the HERALD probably does. At any rate, we saw them leave the Eagle at a little before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of February 14, 1853. Then this caravansary was comparatively deserted for a time, until the annual meeting of the State Legislature saw it filled to repletion again, for five or six weeks. Subsequently it has become a favorite stopping place for a very considerable portion of the summer pleasure travel between New York, Boston, and other cities the sea beaches, and the lakes and mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont, Montreal, &c. Many arrive here from the south at 8 o'clock in the even ing, and stop over night. Leaving Concord at 6 o'cleck the following morning, they can arrive in Montreal the same afternoon, in season for a late dinner-distant 258 miles, over the Northern (N. H.) and Vermont Central Railroads. Or they can leave here for Montreal at 103 A. M. or 3 P. M., by the same route, the last train reaching Rouse's Point, N. Y., (212 miles.) at about 9 P. M., to stop over night. Trains also leave here for Lake pisseogee (33 miles) at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., by both of which passengers can proceed towards the Franconia and White Mountains Notches. All the objects of attraction in those regions can be reached Franconia and White Mountains Notches. All the objects of attraction in those regions can be reached from Concord, by travellers from the South, with less railread and stage conveyance, and at less expense, than by any other route. The traveller is carried directly from here, across Lake Winnipisseogee, (if he choses,) through the Franconia and White Mountains Notches, passing the Flume, Pool, and Basin in the former, and the Gate, Silver Cascade, Willey House, &c., in the latter. There are other railroads which set down the travelling public north of the mountains, and at a point from forty to seven. of the mountains, and at a point from forty to seven-ty five miles distant from each and all of these ob-lects of attraction, over much more disticult stage roads.

The Eagle Hotel is what New Yorkers and Bosto

The Eagle Hotel is what New Yorkers and Bostonians appreciate as a really first class public house in the country; being, to those who travel up or down the Merrimack river, what the excellent Island House, at Bellows Fails, Vermont, is to the Connecticut river travel. The Eagle is a new house, only a year old, three stories of brick, and containing about one hundred theroughly ventilated rooms of good size, and well arranged for the accommodation of families and pleasure parties. A dozen, or more, public and private pariors, and bridal chambers, are fornished in a style count to the best city hotels—that is to say, magnificently. The house is lighted throughout with gas, and supplied with water from the attic, bathing rooms, &c. The view from the roof commands a fine paneranna, several miles in extent, of the Merrimack river valley, with its beautiful intervales, from one to two miles in width, the whole city, the neighboring hills, the summit of Kearsarge mountain (3,500 feet high) visible some seventeen miles to the northwest. Opposite the hotel, on the western side of Main street, is the State House, with a beautiful lawn in front, comprising about an acre of ground, finely shaded with clims and maples. The old law-office of the President is also located just acress this street, a little south of the State House. house. His former residence is a quarter of a mile further south, under a row of magnificent elms, which shade the western side of the same street. The landlord of the Eagle, Major John Gibson, was born and bred to his business. Like many of your best New York landlords who have emigrated from best New York landlords who have emigrated from New England, his father was the proprietor of one of those old-fashioned Yankee inns, which, for comfort and good cheer, will never be excelled by the most splendid metropolitan hotels. The Major was brought up in one of these "taverns," and of course is fully qualified to direct any of the latest modern improvements in hotel keeping. Francestown, twenty four noises from here, was his native place. It was the birthplace also of Levi Woodbury. Franklin Pierce was been at Hillsborough, half a dozen miles distant. Both prepared for college at the Francestown academy, which was also attended by my friend the Major, with whose father the present President boarded. Judge Woodbury has loft his mark as a statesman and lawyer, and even "The Old Com [who] looked out from his hole quite fierce,

"The Old Corn (who) looked out from his hole quite force And asked, 'Who in abunder is Franklin Pierce ?"

"The Old Co-n [who] looked out from his bole quite faces, And asked, Who is thunder is Franklin Pierce?" has obtained some information thereon. Yet Major Gibsen can beat both of his former school-mates in his legitimate business of tavern-keeping. Had his lot been cast in the field of politics, perhaps he would have beaten them there also.

Besides the Eagle, there are two other public houses in the city, the American and Phonnix, both of which have recently bean repaired and re-furnished throughout, and are under excellent management. They also receive a full share of the summer travel. In the immediate vicinity of all these hotels, are some half decen good livery stables, at which the best of horses and carriages may be obtained for less than one-half of the New York prices. The hotels, by the way, range their prices per day, from \$1,50 to \$2,00, according to the rooms, and convey all their guests to and from the railroad stations gratis, in elegant specimens of the Concord coach manufacture. This is a peculiarity of the place which I have never noticed elsewhere. The drives in this vicinity—to the Shaker village in Canterbury, 12 railes—to "Lake Pennacook," a beautiful sheet of water, four miles distant, most picturesquely heremed in among the hills north west of the central portion of the city,—to "Tarkey Pond," or "Turtle Pond," or "Snaptown," or the "Soucook" river for a fishing excursion," all less than five miles distant—or to "London Mille," seven miles, for a string at ten-pins at Cutcheon's, followed by gastronomic experiments upon a mess of brook trout and a broiled spring chicken—upon the numerous level roads which pass over the plains just opposite the city, in every direction—these drives, and many others 1 might name, are unsurpassed. passed.

Concord is the capital of New Hampehire. It nov

Concord is the capital of New Hampehire. It now contains a population of between ten and eleven thousand, among which, I am informed, the deaths during the last three months have not avenaged two a week. The town was originally settled by emigrants from Hayerful, Mass., in 1725. The Indian name was then Pennacook. In 1733, it was incorporated by the name of Rumford, who had previously resided here,) and in 1765 it assumed its present name. In 1852 it became a city. It formerly suffered greatly from Indian incursions, and many of the inhabitants were killed between the years 1740 and 1750. A stone monument, a mile and a half west of the State Heuse, marks the spot where, August 11, 1746, O. S., the savages surprised, mandored and acalped seven of the first settlers, taking and carrying away four others as prisoners. This monument gust 11, 1746, O. S., the savages surprised, mardered and scalped seven of the first settlers, taking and carrying away four others as prisoners. This manuaent was erected August 22, 1857. Concord is eight miles somere, and lies on both sides of the Merrimack river. This stream is ordinarily about one hundred yards wide, but, during great freshets, it sometimes rises so as to cover the broad intervales through which it passes. The city has four villages, embracing seven wards. The largest village covers three wards, and contains over two-thirds of the population. The main village contains asseg the public buildings the State House, State Prison, State Lamatic Asylum, County Court Honse, two Congregational, one Episcopal, two Calvinistic Baptist, a Froc-will Baptist, Universalist, Universalist, Universalist, Universalist, English society in the other villages. The Roman Catholics are also about to erect a cathedral. The old Congregational house, at the north and of Main street, (the main body of which was created to 1751, and calarged by the addition of a semicirale, believ, persess, dec. in 1754), is new over plad by a domish-

ing Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary; the caken frame of the edifice lived is likely to stand a handled years mage. Many of the street's are sized to the carried of the edifice lived is likely to stand a street. See the carried the magnificent time, and the transfer of the lived of the transfer of the lived a year the whole was covered with clegant brick buildings, worth double those consumed. From one hundred to two hundred new dwelling houses are in progress the present summer, and the demand for rents is far greater than the supply. A large portion of the trademen and mechanics, to gether with many labering men, own their own tenements. Money is comparatively plenty, and labor is in great demand, especially among the farmers, who are seffering in consequence. The foreign population is composed principally of Irish, with a few Canadian French. There are no Germans. The Irish, having finished sending their surplus funds back to the "old country" for the benefit of their relatives, most of whom have come over, seem to have plenty of money, and are beginning to be the most extensive patrons of our tailors, militaers, dry goods dealers, and stable keepers. Irish servant girls—the only once to be had—are already "too many pumplines" for the Yankee housewife. The services of those who are just green from the big, and acquainted with every brauch of honesecoping except cooking, washing, table tending, and hou making, are in demand at §1.25, per week; asking price, \$1.50. Such is a picture of a going-a-head town in the interior of New England.

Dr. Edward H. Parker, one of our most estimable citizens, and for three years past the able conductor of a valuable periodical called the "New Hampshire Journal of Medicine," is soon about to leave here to coter open the duties of Professor of Physiology and Pathology, in the New York Medical College. A few evenings since, a dozen of Dr. Parker's personal fiends gave him a support at the Phoenix Hotel, as a token of their regard. It was a feast of regson—wild pigeons, brook trout, and sering chickens—aflow of the soul, with just enough good claret and champagne, speeches, sentiments, accompanied by some excellent vocal and instrumental music to give the right zest to the occesion, and reflect credit upon the originators.

I notice, also, that Dr. Edmund R Peaslee, late Professor

some excellent vocal and instrumental music to give the right zest to the occesion, and reflect credit upon the originators.

I notice, also, that Dr. Edmund R Peaslee, late Professor of Anatomy in the medical school connected with Dartmouth College, is to officiate in the same capacity in your New York Medical College, at its approaching session. The high reputation which both he and Dr. Parker have attained in their profession, and particularly in the branches to which they have been appointed, promises that its course of lectures will secure a deserved popularity.

Hon. Edmund Burke has commenced publishing life the Course of the State Capital Reporter, of this city. This is virtually verifying the rumor I communicated to the Hebaldo on the 22d of last December, that Mr. B. contadpished establishing a new paper here, to opposition to the Patrict, "Gen. Pierce's home organ." It is due to Mr. Burke to say, however, that he now dischains making any issue with Gen. Pierce, and declares that his (Mr. B. 's) controversy is solely with the editor of the Patrict, Mr. Butterfield. Mr. Burke to say, however, that he now dischains making any issue with Gen. Pierce, and declares that his (Mr. B. 's) controversy is solely with the editor of the Patrict, Mr. Butterfield. Mr. Burke also asserts that he has never been a candidate for office under Gen. Pierce. Consequently the Haraldo in December 19, 1852, was mistaken in underlining him among its list of cabinet candidates.

I learn that there is no probability of Gen. Pierce visiting New Hampshire previous to the meeting of Congress, as some of the papers have announced that he would.

I enclose you the particulars of a double suicide,

I enclose you the particulars of a double saicide,

committed by two young ladies, on Monday last, at Manchester, 17 miles below here, all for love unro-

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, August 20, 1853. Temperance Convention called-Rumor respect-ing the Action of the Whige-Theatrical-New Beiford Statistics-Profits of Whaling-The Muster at Abington-Muster at Salem next Wesk-An Improved Lightning Rod-Radways in the Streets-DIr. Tuckerman's "Memorial" Greenough-New Work by Mr. Davidge-A Big Offer for a Big Ship-Custom House Changes-Boston's Credit-Our Lands in Maine -The Boston Chronicle, &c., &c.

The temperance men are about to hold a State convention, with the intention of taking part in the coming political campaign. This is the best thing that could happen for the whigs, as it will take a lot of "high-toned moralists," as they call themselves, who have hitherto supported the coalition. These same "moralists" are understood to be bent upon questioning all the candidates that shall be nominated, and compelling them to define their posisilence. This could not fail to work well to the whigs, whose only source of hope is in the dissensions of their antagonists; and what rum may not be able to do aione, a judicious mixture of rom and water will perhaps bring about, producing a sort of political grog of the most "stunning" character. It is expected that the convention will be held on the

13th of September, in this city.
Rumor says that when the Whig State Central Committee met here, last week, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the openng of the fall campaign, there was also a meeting of the whig editors of Massachusetts, for the purpose of fixing upon some general plan of action. Rumor then goes en to say-perhaps with her usual imper tinence-that the subject of a gubernatorial candidate was discussed, but no conclusion was come to about it. I suspect that the characters and claims of Mesers. Clifford, Lawrence, Ashmun & Co. were pretty pupgently discussed. Another subject was discussed, namely, the course to be pursued with discussed, namely, the course to be pursued with reference to the new constitution. It was resolved at last, to oppose its adoption, the Springfield Republican and Putsfield Eagle dissenting. So goes the story, and I presume it is substantially correct. It is certain that the whig papers have opened a sort of fire upon the new constitution, but thus far they seem to have used only blank cartridges, which generally do no other harm than to burn the hands of these who use them, or to cause their guns to explede. It is not by any means certain, that, as a party, the whigs are opposed to the new constitution, as there are things in it which favor that party quite as much as they do either freesoilers or democrats.

The Howard Athenceum will open for the season next Monday night, August 22d, under Mr. Willard.

quite as much as they do either freesoilers or democrats.

The Howard Atheracum will open for the season next Monday night, Angust 22d, under Mr. Willard. The National will open a week later. Miss Logan has been very successful at the Museum, playing to foll houses.

The valuation of real and personal property in the city of New Bedford, according to the assessors' returns, shows \$22,531,275. This is an increase of \$1,159,755 since last year, and of upwards of eight millions of dollars since 1850, when the property of the place was returned at \$14,489,266. In the thirteen years that have elapsed since 1840, the increase has been \$216,382,000. The shipping of New Bedford, in 1850, was \$6,927 tons; now it is but little short of 100,000 tons. The New Bedford Standard publishes a list of the principal tax payers of the city. This list ontains 44s names, and embraces all the tax payers who pay \$30 and over. The highest on the list is John Avery Parker, who pays \$4,653 85, and who is taxed for \$816,500, and is probably worth \$1,200,000. Mr. Parker is grandfather-in-law to Governor Clifford, and is the richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of Massachusetts. The next richest man in that part of the tax bills indicate the possession of those fortunes which the wise Agur must have had in his minda's eye when he deprecated both riches and poverty, comfortable fortunes, su

and one company of cadets in all, thirty also public, which, with the music, will maker a

or attention, for not even rail cay trains have this season been more fatal to human tife than lightning.

The city government will decide upon the sailway projects next week, or commence the bearing of parties for and against the opening up communications with Roxbury and Cambridge, those retiredrated spots, which feel the measure of being brought nearer to the seat of civilization. Just now the feeling is strong against all railways, and it is proposed, not only to keep all new ones out of our streets, but to drive out such as are here. The Maine extension road is as complete a nuisance as it is possible to imagine. It crosses several of our important streets, and its trains come darb ug in at all hours of the day and the night as it does a great business in the way of travel and transportation. What makes it all the worse is the fact that the engine houses, &c., are outside of the city—some of them, at least—and the trains, when pre-aring for a start, are "backing and illing" at a great rate, thus doubling the nuisance, and stopping travel for a large distance. Other roads are prejuring to come into town, the Legislature, in the plentiande of its ignerance, having made certain grants of power that will ultimately cause wild work with travellers of all kinds.

Mr. Tuckerman's "Memorial of Horatio Green-

razce, having made certain grants of power thal will ultimately cause wild work with travellers of all kinds.

Mr. Tuckerman's "Memorial of Horatio Greenough" is a stupid affair, excepting such portions of it as are made up of Mr. Greenough's writings. Mr. Tuckerman is a literary but who never yet wrote anything that was worth reading, and write, will produce anything good in the literary way, if he should live to the age of the patriarcha, and write, the whole time—which the gods forbid. A city paper calls the "Memorial" the tribute of the 1922 to the artist, and it is about as grateful a one as we may suppose an Athenian out to have been capable of paying to the Minerva of Phidms.

B. B. Mussey & Co. have in cress, and will publish early in the autumn, a finely illustrated volume, entitled "Life Scenes, Shetches in Light and Shadow from the World Around Us," by Francis A. Durivage. It is collection of the best of the author's humorous and remaining the last and shadow from the Chevrest of our writers, and there are thing of his which are equal to the best of Diokens Like Thackeray, what his mind conceives, and his pen writes, his pencil is abundantly capable of for cibly ill ustrating, for he is an artist, and an excellen one, too. He is the only American who has written good political poetry for more than forty years; and his pectry of other kinds is superior to most of tha moon which we are accustomed to rely for proof tha poetry of any kind can be written in the Unite States.

It is said that Donald McKey, the green sixth for the states.

poetry of any kind can be written in the Unite States.

It is said that Donald McKay, the great ship builder,—and who returned from England in the America on Thursday—has been offered \$250,00 charter for his new chip, of 4.000 tons, new nearly completed, to go from Liverpool to Australia and the Chincha Islands, and return to Liverpool. The offer must be considered as a very liberal one, and if really made, shows that the building of great ship is likely to prove a profitable business. Boston beat the world in this kind of work.

There have been a few chaoges made in the cattom house this week. Mr. Gay, who had been the naval officer's department for many years—the naval officer's department for many years—the real naval officer's department for many years—the naval officer's department for many years—the compelled to give up his place, from the serious arrapid decline of his health. Mr. Lincolu, foreignentrance clerk, was appointed his successor, and M Clary took Mr. Lincolu's old place, vacating hown, that of foreign clearance clerk, which we given to Mr. Durivage, who re-jans the private re retaryship to the Collector, which will be taken I a near relative of Gen. Peaslee, in compliance with a near relative of Gen. Peaslee, in compliance with a near relative of Gen.

a near relative of Gen. Peaslee, in compliance wire arrangements made last spring, Mr. Durivage holing the appointment but temporarily. Mr. He shaw, who has been appointed to a place, is a retive of the late David Henshaw.

Boston has been borrowing money of the Baring about \$600,000, at four and a helf per cent per a num, to aid in paying off cervain debts which fall din 1854 and '55. You see that we have hardly g to the Jews, though Byron thought the Rothschil quite as good Christians as the Barings—and perhathey are.

quite as good Christians as the Barings—and perhathey are.

Maine is likely to govern over our lands that within her borders. Governor Crosby, will call t Legislature of Maine toge her on the 20th of Septe ber, to act on the subject, and also to elect Mr. F senden to the United States Senate. It is redoubted that the Legislature will ratify the barge made by the commissioners to whom the subject was referred.

The Boston Chronicle hilberto the correspondent

doubted that the Legislature will ratify the barg; made by the commissioners to whom the subje was referred.

The Boston Chronicle, hitherto the organ of tanti-Maine law men, most of whom are democra has passed into the hands of the whigs. Mr. Warla has assumed the editorial charge of it. He is one the stanchest whigs in the country, and has be so these twenty years. For a long time he edit the Claremont (N. H.) Logde, (the democrats the sed to call it the 'Crow, ') and fought the grassate democracy very hard, handling them we gloveless hands, and being paid back with ble from their naked mawlies. Of late years he edited the Lowell Dady Courier, a vigorous we paper, which he left to take charge of the Chrom When a paper was started in Boston, some elevants since, to be especially devoted to the annithin of Mr. Webster, in 'Tyler times, Mr. Warl was made its editor. He has talents of a supeorder, and I have read poetry from his pen the would be hard to equal among the writings. American poets, His present business is to convidence that they ought not to support the cation, nominally because that political organization (with considerable nid from the whigs) presed Maine law. He has taken the "National" democrata that they cannot do if their opposition in each of fellows they are. His real object on his the whigs to maintain their hold of tate, which they cannot do if their opposition the whigs to maintain their hold of tate, which they cannot do if their opposition hould be even only tolerably united. He, there, urges upon the "netonals" that they put the field such a candidate for Governor as shall praceptable to its democratic opponen or he has no idea of drawing away whigs from upport of Mr. Clifford, or Mr. Achmun, or Mr. I ence, or whoever may chance to be the whig didate. But the game he is playing is too to prove the control of the deciral care of the lagrant has desired. or he has no idea of arraying away wings from apport of Mr. Clifford, or Mr. Ashmin, or Mr. I sence, or whoever may chance to be the whig didate. But the game he is playing is too to parent to deceive even children, and the demose through and laugh at it. They may be "so but they object to being "sold and sent home "whig. While the Chromic's was under the charged. While the Chromic's was under the charged. While the Chromic's was under the charge it could exercise influence with democrats, and a large part in the defeat of the coalitionists in I but now that it has passed into whig hands, it have no great power with democrats. The edit. but now that it has passed into wing hands, it have no great power with democrats. The edit change will work no good for the whigs, whi will tend to make democrats return to the coall by exposing the whig game, and making glarl apparent the peculiar causes of the devotion of whigs to "the Union." The editor also oppose adoption of the new constitution, and, in shor note, as to have converted an independent in

David Wilson, an old revolutionary soldier, and tive of New Jersey, says toe Mackison, Ind., Hamser, after a sheet illness, in Demborn county, Indian Acquist, 1923, aged one handred and seven years months and ten days. He had, at different periods life, five wives, and, at the time of his death, wa father of forty seven children? While residing it nyivania, near the old Redstone Fort, ints wife gave to five children in cieven months: This extended man, when in his one hundred and fourth year more week for Eaq. Pendicten, of Hamilton court, during which he moved one nore per day of heary thy grass. He was about five foots at lockies in a His frame was not supported by ribe, as the fram ordinary men are, but an apparently solid sheet of supplied their place. He served throughout the Revolution under General Washington, was eagar most of the lockin was since, and was the coup of Marion and Regers, and of many other distinguished process of our Western and Southern wilds reasons may rew natured about this statements in discussing the couples of the first and the first with child of the rub.

acts, as to have converted an independent joi into a mere whig organ. ALGOS